

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

The Approaching Judicial Election.
In the ensuing election our citizens are about casting their votes for three new Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia—one President Judge and two Associates, as they are designated. The election, or rather the selection, of these Judges is the most important duty that ever devolved upon a thinking freeman. It occurs only at distant intervals, and involves his dearest rights, interests, and liberties; it may affect his life, it may affect his liberty, and either more or less operates upon his property, dead or living. The stations to be filled or renewed are now occupied by Judges Allison and Pierce, the latter of whom was nominated during the current year, but the former, now President Judge, is a tried veteran in the service, and has been in commission either as President or Associate for the long period of fifteen years.

Such an election should not be restricted by narrow party views, but should take a more expanded aspect; and a man should not be chosen for such a situation because he is a partisan, but for his learning, probity, and talents. The Court over which these gentlemen will be called upon to preside is one of the most important and powerful in the State. It is a creation of the Constitution, and not of an act of Assembly; and by an accumulation of powers given to it from time to time by different acts of Assembly, its prerogatives have grown as extensive as those of the High Court of Chancery in England. Let the people reflect upon this important subject. The Court over which Judge Allison at present presides, for which the Judges are to be elected, is the Court of Common Pleas, created by the Constitution, and which can only cease to exist when the Constitution itself shall cease to exist by the will of the people. It operates with various functions, and by means of bill, answer, and decrees thereon; remedies defects, prevents injustice, and supplies the deficiencies of the common law, etc. Its functions as an Orphans' Court, Registers' Court, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, are wide, varied, and extensive. As an Orphans' Court, it attends to the settlement and adjustment of estates after we are dead and gone, superintends the conduct of executors, administrators, and trustees; sees that they do their duty, punishes their delinquencies, removes them if necessary, makes them give security, etc.; appoints guardians, takes care of minor children, sees that their rights, property, and persons are secured, guards their interests; protects the widow; settles, adjusts, and distributes, according to law and justice, the property of decedents, and thus controls and supervises with jealous care the millions' worth of property of such a city as Philadelphia. As Registers' Court, it also interferences to prevent wrong in testate and intestate cases; sees that administrations are granted to the proper persons to whom by law they belong—prevents injustice from being done to children, friends, relatives, and heirs, by scrutinizing the conditions and circumstances under which wills were made and administrations granted; granting issues to try their validity, and, in short, securing to the unprotected, friendless, and fatherless that protection which even the grave cannot ravish from them! Again, as a Quarter Sessions, what extensive powers are vested in their hands, such as opening roads, streets, and alleys; fixing the damages to be assessed upon people's property for so doing; appointing prison inspectors; trying all the lower order of crimes, assaults and batteries, riots, conspiracies, frauds, to cheat and otherwise injure, larcenies, forgeries, robberies, fornication and bastardy, tipping-house cases, bawdy houses, nuisances, desertion cases of wives and children; and then, again, sitting as the highest court of criminal jurisdiction for the trial of the highest offenses, such as rape, burglary, highway robbery, mayhem, homicide, every species of manslaughter, murder in the second and first degrees, and thus holding in its hands the issues of life and death. Can any situation be more responsible or important? And after enumerating all these powers, have we not said rightly in the beginning that the selection of men to fill this court was of the last importance to the interests of the people of this great city? Of all the candidates now in nomination the Hon. Joseph Allison is the only one who has been thoroughly drilled in the practice and conduct of the business of this extensive jurisdiction by the labor and experience of years. Judge Pierce is but a beginner—a good lawyer, but has only had a few months' practice on the bench, and is not yet competent as a leader, but will undoubtedly make a good and humane judge. The only man among the candidates fit and competent, we repeat it, as a leader, or Presiding Judge, is the present incumbent, Judge Allison, the President. Fifteen years' apprenticeship have formed him. He is the only man, at this moment, in this community capable of handling the reins of this powerful tribunal. He alone thoroughly understands its practice and operation, and to take him away from it would be like removing the skillful engineer who, by a deep, long, and attentive study, knows exactly how to drive

his engine—knows what it will bear, understands its gauge, keeps it up to its proper tension, and brings out all its capabilities without explosion, or spreading ruin and injury around it. We have said he is the only man in this community thoroughly capable, and we said it advisedly. A man may be a thorough and learned lawyer at the bar, in the full power of his professional knowledge and skill, and yet put him on the bench, and he will prove a failure, because there is, besides learning, a tact, arising partly from the constitution and sagacity of the individual, that books cannot give, and there is a happy practical facility, the result of long application, close observation, a ready command of the examples of experience, and an adaptation to occurring circumstances that depend entirely upon the idiosyncrasy. If a person has not these advantages, his learning may be an accomplishment, but not a utility. Judge Allison has eminently all these qualities. He went on the bench determined to show himself worthy of the situation to which he had been elevated. He applied himself assiduously to his studies; he accumulated the learning of his profession; he saw it daily illustrated and called, in action in the trials before him, and in the innumerable questions and arguments that he had, as a judge to solve and settle, his iron constitution bore him through, and he became, as he has always continued, an acute, learned, vigorous, and impartial magistrate.

For the long period of thirteen years Judge Allison has stood before this public as a judge without a spot to sully his ermine. His integrity is unimpeachable, because his honesty is founded upon a profound sense of religious duty. He deeply feels his obligation to man, but more solemnly his responsibility to God! In addition to this polar star in a judge's virtues—while there is in this gentleman an unflinching firmness of purpose that nothing can overawe or intimidate—there is a mercy, the offspring of a most feeling heart, whose mildness has, as far as possible, always mitigated the severity of justice.

Besides these moral endowments, Judge Allison happily possesses, as we have before remarked, a physical power of endurance, resulting from a sound state of health, that sustains him amidst the most arduous and complicated labors. We would not say a word in derogation of Mr. Hood, the competitor of Judge Allison for the Presidency of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Hood is undoubtedly an amiable gentleman and a fair average lawyer, with a limited practice, but as innocent as a lamb at the science of human nature, and as incapable of controlling the complexity of the great tribunal which he is struggling to occupy, as a young and tender child. No, we have something more hardened and exercised than Mr. Hood has ever been in forensic labors. Joseph Allison stands alone as the most fitted for the post; and the people of Philadelphia at this time would manifest a degree of insanity to commit their lives, their property, and the care of all that is near and dear to them, to any other than the tried and honest man who has so long served them. In addition to all, where shall we find a warmer, more devoted, and truer patriot than Judge Allison? In the late bloody Rebellion, from the very beginning he stood by his country; he knew nothing but his country and her interests; he cheered on his brave compatriots in their glorious efforts; he visited every battle-field to aid, solace, and support the heroes whose wounds demanded relief and sympathy; he told them they were not forgotten, but cared for and followed with exultation. And if his public duties had permitted, and he could have been spared, his generous courage would have armed his hand and made him a combatant and a leader. There is no fear that he will not be re-elected, or that the people will err in their choice; but let him be again clothed with his judicial prerogatives; again continued in office; but let it be with such an overwhelming majority that the people may emphatically exclaim, "Well done, good and faithful servant!"

Shall the People Rule?

THE one great, vital issue to be decided to-morrow is, Shall the law-making power in this Government remain with the people, through their representatives, as the Constitution provides, or shall it be usurped by the President? Beside this all other issues dwindle into nothingness. The President has assumed legislative functions. His entire work of reconstruction has been legislative, and not executive. He insists upon forcing this illegal and unconstitutional work of his upon the people. He denies the power of the people, through their representatives, to make the laws upon this most important subject. If the people are to be deprived of making the laws upon one subject, they may be upon all. It is the first step that costs.

Let the people arouse themselves. No such issue was ever before presented to them. The foundation of the Government is assailed. The very vitals of popular liberty are struck at. If we give up the right to make our own laws, what else is left? How are we better than a monarchy or a despotism?

The Democratic Party Opposed to Protection.

THE manufacturers, miners, and mechanics of Philadelphia should remember that the Democratic party is opposed to the principles of protection to home industry, and the freedom of American labor, under which our State has so splendidly prospered, and developed its wonderful resources. The Democratic party would thrust our laborers down into competition with the pauper labor of Europe, and would chain our own industry to the car of British monopoly. The protection system has built up Pennsylvania and has made Philadelphia a great city. Shall we vote to break down that system?

General Geary and the Girard Estates.

OUR attention has been called to a lengthy advertisement inserted by the Democratic State Central Committee, which states that General Geary was endeavoring to defraud the city of Philadelphia of the estates left her by the late Stephen Girard. The display heads to this article are calculated to inspire terror. They run:—

"He contracts to take the Girard estate away from the City of Philadelphia."
"He contracts to bring the suits and pay the costs for one-third of the property."
"He aids in conducting the suits against the City of Philadelphia."
"He acts under the contract since he was nominated for Governor."
"He will use his official power to gain the cause."

The Democratic leaders say:—"John W. Geary has a direct pecuniary interest in this most iniquitous claim, and in his high place of Governor of Pennsylvania, if elected, he can wield a powerful influence to bring success to the suit, cash to his coffers, and ruin to the tax-payers."

Let us look at the case calmly, and see if this raging lion will not, on closer inspection, turn out to be a harmless ass. The contract between General Geary and other parties, under date of November 12, 1857, may, for aught we know, be correct. We think it very probable that it is. And what if it be a bona fide agreement?

What does all this amount to? General Geary is a lawyer. In order to present their claims, the alleged heirs of Girard desired and found it necessary to employ a legal adviser. The case was a doubtful one, and until it was settled they were entitled to the chance of being in the right. They applied to Geary and Painter. They accepted the case as attorneys. They probably worked in the case. It was their business, and we see no reason why they should not take a case against the city of Philadelphia as well as against anybody else.

He agreed to take a certain fee, an extremely natural agreement. The case was tried and forever settled by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania some three years ago. It was eternally decided. The clients of Geary were defeated; and all the influence of all the Governors in the country could never resurrect the dead suit. The charge that Gen. Geary acted under the contract since he was nominated for Governor is simply absurd. How could he act, when the case was settled?

The published letters are nothing. They merely refer the writer to Colonel Painter. They were probably a request for some of the papers in his hands. And the charge that he would use his influence, if elected Governor, against the city, is puerile. What influence has the Governor over the Supreme Court? And if he had, how could he use it, when the whole thing is forever brought to a decision? The attempt is nothing but one of the desperate devices of the enemy. It is a last card, held back until the eleventh hour—the dernier ressort of a party reduced to despair.

The Democratic Nominees for Congress and the Plot for Revolution.

THE people should not forget to-morrow, in voting for Congressmen, that the Democrats are constantly threatening to organize a Rebel Congress, in defiance of law, and thus bring confusion, anarchy, and civil war upon the country. We do not know of a single Democratic nominee for Congress in this city who has come out and denounced this infamous scheme. The implication is that they are committed to it. We would advise all citizens who are interested in peace, order, law, and the quiet and regular administration of the Government—all who have large property interests at stake, all who have money invested in Government securities—to cut these Democratic nominees for Congress. They are probably committed to a dangerous and revolutionary plot, which, if carried out, will certainly plunge the country into convulsion and disorder.

Philadelphia.

No city in the land has a prouder record for uncompromising loyalty and devotion to the republic than Philadelphia. For years her influence has been vitally and powerfully felt all over the land. During the war she never flinched for a moment in heroic devotion to the cause of the Union. While New York was getting up draft riots (the infamous actors in which were called his "friends" by her Democratic Governor), and thus crippling the Government by a "fire in the rear," Philadelphia was crowding regiment after regiment to the front, and leading all possible aid to the cause of our imperiled country. For all this she is hated by the disloyal, but loved and revered by the loyal. To-morrow she will be called upon to testify anew her devotion to the cause of the Union and the Constitution. That she will give a good account of herself we do not doubt. Her loyal citizens, of all classes, are thoroughly aroused. They will speak in tones not to be mistaken. They will keep Philadelphia, as she is now, the leading Republican city in the Union.

THE TWO TICKETS.—

For the Congress of the United States.

CHARLES GIBBONS,
CHARLES O'NEILL,
LEONARD MYERS,
WILLIAM D. KELLEY,
CALEB N. TAYLOR.

For the Revolutionary Southern-Fusion Congress.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
JOHN HULME,
CHARLES BUCKWALTER,
JOHN WELSH,
HENRY P. ROSS.

THE contest in the Fifth District is spirited, with chances in favor of Taylor. Ross is a bitter Copperhead, and has been one for five years. Taylor is a true, loyal man. The issue is fairly put. Let the loyal voice of the District decide who it will trust.

The Prudent and Reasonable Policy of the Union Party.

THE strength of the Republican position this fall is that the policy of Congress affords a reasonable prospect of peace and repose to the country. We have just passed through a long and exhausting struggle. We have accumulated a great public debt. The public mind craves relief from the intense excitement of the immediate past. The people are anxious to settle down, and have a fair presumption of continued quiet. What they desire is not merely a truce, but a peace based upon enduring principles.

Now, the policy of the Union party offers this. While it extends the most generous and magnanimous to the late Rebel population, it exacts from them such reasonable guarantees for the future peace and repose of the country as our late terrible experience has shown to be essential. It merely asks them to conform to the changes consequent upon the war, and to abandon certain positions which they cannot hold without maintaining a hostile position towards the nation. Thus, if we take the equalization of the basis of representation, we find that it is what we may call a necessary consequence of the war. The war destroyed slavery, and it is but reasonable that the scheme of representation which grew out of slavery should cease also. If the South still clings to it, they cling to an unjust advantage—one which they were never equitably entitled to, and which will now be increased and rendered more odious as being a direct gain to them on account of the Rebellion. Nor is the equalization of representation in any manner unjust towards the South.

It is a movement of equal and universal application all over the country. It simply says that a man shall not be counted for nothing at the polls, and for something in the basis of representation. It gives to each voter what is right and just, that each should have equal political power in the Government. Moreover, it is a matter of prudent precaution for the future. The immediate conferring of political power at all upon people who have so lately displayed such deadly hostility to the country, is of itself a very grave experiment, one which would hardly be tried in any other nation on earth. But the idea of allowing them to wield a power in the Government vastly exceeding that to which their numbers entitle them is foolishly to court danger.

It must be remembered that in the matter of the Senate the late Rebel States will continue to hold an immense advantage. Thus, the entire vote cast in these States in the Presidential election of 1860 was less than the combined vote of New York and Pennsylvania; but while New York and Pennsylvania will have, as heretofore, only four votes in the Senate, the late Rebel States, when admitted, will have twenty-two. Surely this enormous disproportion of power in the Senate is all that the Rebel States ought to claim. To extend the same principle to the House of Representatives, and give to these States twenty-four members of that body more than their voting population entitles them to, is grossly, presumptuously unjust and perilous. This enormous and menacing power, too, is to be put into the hands, not of our friends, not of those interested in maintaining the Government, but of those who have just made the most wicked and desperate efforts to overthrow it, and who do not now acknowledge the nefarious character of their attempt, but merely deplore its failure and mourn over what they call their "lost cause."

We might follow out the same line of argument with reference to the clause of the Constitutional amendment forbidding leading and perjured traitors from holding office, except by removal of disability by Congress. This class of men had all taken solemn oaths to support and defend the Government. They deliberately broke those oaths in going into the Rebellion. Their present disqualification for holding office is, therefore, a mere matter of prudence on the part of the country. They are dangerous men. In other countries they would probably lose their lives. Here we simply say to them, "Your past treachery forbids your being trusted with future position and power." Could anything be more mild and reasonable?

Equally proper is the solemn repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the as solemn assumption in the Constitution of the national debt. If all parties now concede the repudiation of the one and the payment of the other, there can be no harm in putting the questions at rest in the Constitution.

It is upon these just, reasonable, and prudent terms that the Union party proposes to settle the great question of reconstruction. We believe they commend themselves to the good judgment of all candid, thoughtful men.

COLONEL B. H. JENKS, of Bridesburg, manufacturer of cotton and woollen machinery and rifled muskets, employs 1800 men. He issued an order on Saturday to his foreman to close the works at noon of election day, to enable every voter in the establishment to discharge his duty to his country at the polls, and to credit every man on the pay-roll with a full day's work—an example which we commend for imitation to every Republican manufacturer in the country.

ALL who want to see a coup d'état, vote for the Democratic candidates for Congress. All who wish to see treason made odious and the Union rendered eternal, with liberty for its corner-stone, vote for the Republican nominees.

BEWARE of last cards. All last cards are false, without exception. We detected the one published yesterday, in regard to a letter from General Geary to one Hanely. So it is with all of them.

Let Every Voter Go to the Polls.

TO-morrow will decide the fate of Pennsylvania and the Union. We have no fears of the result. It is a practical absurdity to contemplate a victory on the side of the Doolittle conservatives. And yet for all this positive assurance of the triumph of the right, we deem it the duty of every man who has a vote to make a point of casting that vote. The first half of the time-honored Democratic maxim, "Vote early and vote often," is the best advice that we can give our friends in the premises.

But it is necessary to bear one thing in mind. Hitherto the polls have been opened at eight o'clock in the morning, closing at eight o'clock P. M. To-morrow, for the first time, a law goes into effect by which the polls are opened at seven in the morning and close at six in the evening. With the great mass of the community this change will create no inconvenience. The majority of voters can exercise their highest privilege as mere citizens, just as easily before six o'clock as after seven. But with a certain class the case is different. We refer to the class of day-laborers, and more especially to the employees of the large manufacturing establishments situated on the outskirts of our city. Owing to the distance of their residences from their places of labor, it will be impossible for many of them to visit the polls before engaging in their daily task, and after its completion they will have too little time to reach them ere they are closed.

There is but one sensible remedy for this difficulty, and that is this:—Let the proprietors or managers of all the large establishments in and around the city divide up their employes into companies, and allot to each company a certain hour in the day, during which they can cast their votes. By adopting this method no voter will be deprived of his vote, and the operations of no establishment will be necessarily suspended.

Let every voter have an opportunity to go to the polls, and let every voter use that opportunity according to the best dictates of his own heart. The result of the contest will not be changed by a heavy poll, and the rebuke to the enemies of impartial justice will be all the more severe in proportion to the fulness of the vote.

Shall Rebels Make Laws for Us?

SHALL the Rebel leaders be admitted to Congress? This is one of the questions for the people to answer. Those leaders had, many of them, taken solemn oaths to support the Government. They committed perjury in joining the Rebellion. Now they ask to be received back into Congress again. What will their oaths now be worth? Are these the men to make laws for us? Are Union soldiers ready to vote that the men who instigated the unutterable atrocities of Andersonville shall have seats in Congress? The Democrats say yes. Their party clamors loudly for the immediate and unconditional admission of men to Congress who were leading and undisguised Rebels—generals, colonels, and other officers in the Rebel army, and members of the Rebel Congress. Will the people sanction such an outrage?

Which?

"WILL you have Mr. Johnson as President or as Dictator?" said Secretary Seward at one place during the Chicago trip. Mr. Seward meant something by such language. What was it? It was strange language. We are not used to such talk in this country. It sounds like revolutionary France in her most terrible days. Did Mr. Seward mean that in certain contingencies the President would attempt to play the "Dictator?" Was it a threat?

Whatever his meaning was intended to be, one thing is certain, that the people of the United States will never submit to a "Dictator." The people of Pennsylvania will answer that question, so far as they are concerned, to-morrow.

Shall Pennsylvania be Disfranchised?

SHALL the Rebels profit by the overthrow of the Rebellion, and have more power in the Government than before? This is one of the questions to be decided to-morrow. Are the people of Pennsylvania ready to virtually disfranchise themselves that the late Rebels may have superior and unjust power in the Government? The Rebels will have, if the Constitutional amendment be not adopted, twenty-four members of Congress and twenty-four votes in the Electoral College more than their voting population entitles them to. This will amount to a virtual disfranchisement of our State, as it will neutralize our entire delegation in Congress by members to which the South is not entitled. What Pennsylvanian will vote to thus disgrace the State?

WHAT NEXT?—REBELS SENT TO STUFF OUR BALLOT-BOXES.

THE Democrats are getting desperate. They have absolutely resorted to colonizing our city with members of the late Rebel army. One of these greys was arrested on Friday, and upon examination acknowledged that he and a lot of others had been sent on from the South to vote for Clymer at our election on Tuesday. What do our citizens, and especially our brave "Boys in Blue" think of this? Are our ballot-boxes to be stuffed by Rebel soldiers?

THERE will be gains for Geary in all the western counties and Philadelphia. The most loyal of the loyal owes it to herself to give at least 10,000 majority for the gallant soldier who is our standard-bearer.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.—They will seek to defeat us by misspelling names, and other small devices. Be careful and see that all is right.

REPUBLICAN—"A man's a man for a' that."
Democratic.—One Southerner is equal to two Northerners.

Close Up!

THE work of canvassing closes to-day, and nothing remains but to cast the votes and win the victory to-morrow. The stakes are bright. The people were never more thoroughly aroused, never more determined to utterly overwhelm that false and disloyal organization which calls itself the Democratic party, than now. From every quarter of the State we hear the most encouraging tidings. It is not a question of electing Geary and our whole ticket, but of doing it by such majorities as shall lend a glorious impetus to the States which are to follow us in November. We are fighting the battle, not for Pennsylvania alone, but for New York, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan as well. It is not enough that we defeat the enemy; we must rout him.

Let every Union man, therefore, give to-morrow to his country. The issues are vast and momentous. They involve the welfare of ourselves and our children. The very citadel of popular liberty is threatened. Executive usurpation lays its iron hand upon the dearest of the people's rights—that of making their own laws. The eyes of the nation are upon us.

Close up, then! Press on the columns! A victory awaits us that will gladden the hearts of good men every where.

SHALL LEONARD MYERS or Charles Buckwalter represent the Third District? Shall the man who has for four years faithfully served his constituents, who has devoted all his energies to their service, be cast aside to make room for one who has done nothing but speak words of discouragement to loyalists? Mr. Myers' record is without spot or blemish. He voted right on every question. He was ever in his seat. He fulfilled his whole duty as a loyal man and a representative of a great people. When such a man is in the seat, why should a district change him for another, unless the other has pre-eminence claims?

Has Mr. Buckwalter such claims? Has he done anything to which his friends can point and say, "Because of that he deserves to be elected?" On the contrary, has he not opposed the war, sided with sympathizers, if he did not sympathize himself, and by every means in his power seek to incommode the subjugation of traitors? With Mr. Myers for the Union candidate, and Mr. Buckwalter for the Democratic, no conservative can hesitate to vote for Mr. Myers. Every man who cannot vote for Clymer cannot vote for Buckwalter. That is the test.

A Union Victory.

A UNION victory to-morrow will be as truly a victory for the Union as any gained by our brave soldiers during the war. The issues are the same. The cause is the same. Could Heister Clymer by any possibility be elected to-morrow, there is not a Rebel from the Potomac to the Rio Grande who would not rejoice with "joy unspeakable." It would be hailed as a Rebel victory greater than any they ever achieved in the field. On the contrary they will feel over Clymer's defeat as they did when he surrendered at Appomattox Court House, or when Sheridan sent Early "whirling" before our victorious legions.

WHO IS JOHN WELSH?—He is a sailor, who made a fortune out of contracts during the war. That is all we know about him, and if there is peculiar qualification in that fact, let him be elected. Who is Judge Kelley? A man of national reputation, a statesman of undoubted ability, and one who reflects lustre on his constituents. A firm Union man, a tried friend of liberty, a leader in the House of Representatives, an outspoken, able, eloquent, and accomplished gentleman. If John Welsh was defeated, who would care? If Judge Kelley was defeated, the whole country would feel they had lost a most able leader. The Judge cannot have less than four thousand majority over his unknown competitor.

THE fight in the First District is not already decided. The Unionists are working hard in this stronghold of the Democracy, and Charles Gibbons, Esq., may yet be elected. Mr. Gibbons is as like Mr. Randall as Hyperion to a satyr. The one gave thousands of dollars to aid the cause of the Union, and ever lifted up his voice to cheer the true cause. The other voted against appropriations to feed our troops, voted in favor of continuing slavery, denounced the measures of the Administration and the war. Between two such candidates, in any other district than the First, there could be no doubt. There the decision is at least unsettled. Let every Republican and every man who favored the war vote for Gibbons.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL STANBURY, in 1864, said:—"As a test for future, through all time, let me advise that you ask yourself for which candidate would Jefferson Davis vote, and whichever he would you vote against."

We ask that question now. If Jefferson Davis had a vote, would he vote for Geary, Myers, Kelley, and Taylor, or would he vote for Clymer, Randall, Buckwalter, and Ross? That is the test we apply now. Stanbury was right. We ask the people for which party would Davis vote, and for whichever he would, you vote against.

HON. CHARLES O'NEILL is a man adorned with a vast supply of good common sense, an article much needed in legislation. He understands thoroughly the interests of the district, and if elected—as he doubtless will be—will continue to prove a useful representative of the vast manufacturing and shipping interests of our city.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM—One Southern vote, one Northern vote.
Democratic Platform—One Southern vote, two Northern votes.